# Dress Goods Department

-OFFERS

Linen and Crash Suitings, in newest fancy patterns and all lead ing staple lines. Linen "Batistes," "Silk Stripes," twelve qualities dress lines, our own direct importation. 30, 36, and 39-inch Skirtings, fancy woven two-colored stripe Skirtings, all linen, and union, bleach Ducks. Samples sent.

# MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

Importers, Jobbers,

## Dry Goods, Notions, Woolens, Etc.

its history and sketches of leading citizens

tion to the varied advantages and capabil-

Liquid air, which has recently been at-

issues of the Youth's Companion will be a

The Woman's Home Companion is one of

those department magazines whose aim is

from fiction to lessons in cake-baking,

instructions for bringing up her chil-

dren or suggestions for her literary club. The conglomeration is a curious

tion in the Works of Richard Wagner;

ter of interesting gossip on musical matters.

yond any doubt the island of the "Tempest.

A long series of quotations from the play

shows not only the actual existence of the

Publishers' Notes.

John Luther Long's delightful novel,

Among the new law books announced by

An important year book for the year 1898

is that published by Dodd, Mead & Co., en-

all branches of human activity during the

Little, Brown & Co. publish this spring

"The Victory of the Will," by Victor Char-

bonnel, translated from the French by Em-

ily B. Whitney, with an introduction by

Lilian Whiting: "The Duke's Servants," a remance by Sidney Herbert Burchell, and "Fromont and Risler," by Alphonse Daudet,

translated by George Burnham Ives, with an introduction by W. F. Trent. This last

Keeping in mind one of the objects of the

Riverside Literature Series-to furnish to

schools and colleges, in attractive and inex-

pensive form, complete masterpieces from

ton, Mifflin & Co., are about to issue, as No.

132 of this series, a selection from the poems

of Matthew Arnold which are appropriate

for school and college use This collection

has been made with great care by Louise

Herbert S. Stone & Co., of Chicago and

New York, have ready "The Awak-

ening." by Kate Chopin; "Studies in the

Psychology of Woman," by a woman; "The

Wolf's Long Howl," by Stanley Waterloo;

"A Little Legacy," by Mrs. L. B. Walford, with frontisplece by Violet Oakley; "A Fair

Brigand," by George Horton, with eleven

full-page illustrations; "The Lady of the

Flag Flowers," by Florence Wilkinson, and

"The Passion of Rosamund Keith," by Mar-

Twenty years ago a daughter of Richard

H. Dana created a small stir in the religious

Catholic. Her action caused wide comment,

orthodox of Protestants. Miss Dana came under Catholic influences while studying in

Paris, and Mr. Dana removed her from the

Catholic convent because of her youth, and

for three years she attended Protestant

schools in Boston. At the end of these

more than ever convinced of the truth of

the claims of the Roman church, and with

her parents' consent was confirmed in that

faith in 1878. "Espiritu Santo," her long-

lished by Harper & Brothers, shows the

The Disappearing Horse.

On no less authority than that of Colonel

Albert J. Pope, the statement is made that

at no distant time a cart or carriage drawn

by horses or other animals will be a curios-

ity in the cities of the world, and in most

for its care and keeping, can be re-charged

with electric power at small expense and

work as a vehicle drawn by two or four

horses. Colonel Pope predicts the speedy

supremacy of the horseless carriage, and

the change will be glady welcomed not only

by those who appreciate the economy of the

greater cleanliness of our streets.

expected novel, which was recently pub-

will contain a photogravure frontispiece.

ities of the different sections of the State.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS DEFORMITY APPARATUS, Trusses, Elastic Hoslery, Largest stock of ARTIFICIAL EYES in the State.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.

No. 127) 77 S. Illineis st., Indianapolis, Ind.

tinued happiness. There is no misery in i and few exciting events, and its chief merit lies in the fact that it is cheerful and wholesome and probably a fair transcript of the average young couple's experiences. But Mr. Doyle is not likely to add to his literary ly. The author, Ira Remsen, is professor of laurels by writing this class of stories. Pub- chemistry at Johns Hopkins University and lished by the Appletons.

### Sweethearts and Wives.

The sweehearts and wives referred to in the title of this volume of stories, by Anna A. Rogers, are those of naval officers. The stories relate various episodes, pathetic, romantic, sentimental and humorous, in the lives of the wives and sweethearts of officers in the navy. The author is herself the wife in the navy. The author is herself the wife of a naval officer, and the incidents and episodes described are evidently such as Sarah Orne Jewett. have come within her knowledge or observation. They vary in character from grave to almost gay, and present realistic pictures of navy life, semewhat as Captain King's to supply every want of the modern woman, stories do of army life. There are eight of the stories, all well told and readable. The book is issued in Scribner's "Ivory Series."

This awkward title to a clever book con- what the publishers evidently know what the public wants, for such magveys no idea of its character or contents. azines bear every evidence of prosperity.

The Home Companion, which is published Hindsight is the name of a typical New at Springfield, O., is one of the best of its England village and Provincialatis of typical Southern village before the war The book is a collection of short stories and sketches, some of which are laid in the South and others in the North. The author, ouise Clarkson Whitelock, is herself Southern woman who at different times has had some pleasant experiences of life in the North. She portrays Southern life and character particularly well, and the stories are original in form and treatment and decidedly clever. Boston: Copeland & Day.

The Greater Inclination.

This book furnishes another example of what seems to be a growing fad in literature, viz., inexpressive names. If there is nothing in a name, as Shakspeare intimated there should be-at least in the name of book. "The Greater Inclination" might suggest many things, but it does not suggest a collection of eight short stories of Amer- | the latest data, four times the size of a pa ican life and character, all clever, well of the Independent, printed in colors. written, analytical and showing fine touches of literary workmanship. The name given to the volume does not detract from the merit of the stories, which are really first rate. The author is Edith Wharton and the publishers Charles Scribner's Sons.

That Duel at the Chateau Marsanac. This story by Walter Pulitzer is not exactly a short story nor yet a regular novel. It might be called a novelette. Two rivals for the hand of a German beauty, who looked with equal favor upon both, agree field by fighting a duel, not with deadly weapons, but with a game of chess. The circumstances that lead up to this arrangement, the complications to which it gives rise and the unexpected result of the lady's interference furnish materials for a clever story. It is prettily illustrated and is published in tasteful style by Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

The Story of Geographical Discovery. This little book of two hundred duodecimo pages, by Joseph Jacobs, is a well-condensed account in chronological order of the chief voyages and explorations from the earliest times by which man's geographical knowledge of the world has been obtained or enlarged. In other words, it tells now the world has been discovered. The author has put a great deal of information into small There are some interesting maps and a table of dates. The book is published in Appleton's Library of Useful Stories.

Mr., Miss, or Mrs.

This is the Laura-Jean-Libbeyesque title of a book of very clever and very short stories by Charles Bloomingdale, fr., better known by his pen name of "Karl." There are over a dozen of the stories. They are told in a bright, sketchy way, and their briefness and pleasantness make the book one which can be read at odd moments. The book is attractively bound and is published by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Corn Plants,

The complete title of this little work, by Prof. Frederick L. Sargent, is "Corn Plants; Their Uses and Ways of Life." Its object is to present attractively trustworthy information regarding a few of the most important food plants-namely, wheat, oats, rye, bar- can be recommended as an admirable sumley, rice and maize. The author discusses | ming up of the record of, and advance in, of growth, uses, etc. It is an instructive book. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The Conjure Woman.

"The Conjure Woman," by Charles W Chesnutt, is a collection of tales in Southern negro dialect, which have both the merit of novelty and the charm of originality. They are stories of folks being "hoodooed" by the "conjure woman," and of the strange pranks they were made to play. The sketches are well told and will make good summer reading. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

History of Spain.

\* Frederick A. Ober, who has made a study of Spanish history from the earliest times, has written a "History of Spain" for young readers. As an attempt to condense into small compass and in clear language a history covering nearly three thousand years it is a good piece of literary work and calculated to beget a desire for acquaintance with more comprehensive histories. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

From Dreamland Sent.

Under this title Little, Brown & Co., Boston, have issued a new edition of Lilian Whiting's poems. The poems have been admired for their perfection of form and purity of tone. They are tender and true n sentiment as well as graceful in expression, and are quite within the range of thought of average readers.

The Confounding of Camelia. Anne Douglas Sedgwick, author of "The Dull Miss Archinard," has a new one, "The Confounding of Camella." It is a conven tional love story, with pretty pictures of English family life, but so devoid of incident and dramatic situations that most readers will pronounce it tame. New York: Charles | as the Danas had always been the most

### Magazine Mention.

out by the Gorham Manufacturing Comsilversmiths, is an artistic bit of years of trial, however, Miss Dana was both in typography and illustrations, and shows in an interesting way the close connection between arts and crafts. Rudyard Kipling will have a story in the May McClure's entitled "The Flag of Their

The illustrated advertising pamphlet sent

Country," which exhibits very dramatically the difference between a popular orator and a sensitive, high-minded boy in their respective ways of "honoring the flag." McClure's Magazine for May will contain the first installment of Mr. Booth Tarkington's story, "The Gentleman from Indiana."

It is a novel of present-day American life and is pronounced by those who have read it in manuscript as fresh and absorbing in plot and remarkably pleasing in its atmos-

In the May number of The Critic will be in the publication of a series of papers on Thackeray's contributions to Punch. Alray's contributions to that periodical al-ready printed, it does not include any of the etterpress or illustrations that have been selected and edited for The Critic.

The Indianian for April devotes much of its space to Henry county, including de-

TAKES MR. W. J. BRYAN TO TASK FOR HIS INSULTING LETTER.

Since 1896 Shows the 16-to-1 Fad

NEW YORK, April 23 .- The Hon. Perry liam J. Bryan's last letter in the following, | teenth amendment. Hon. W. J. Bryan:

Chicago platform was not begun by any scriptions of its towns, notable incidents in The Indanian is doing a good work in thus gathering up local history and calling attenaccepting or declining the invitation, you asked my present opinion of the Chicago platform of three years ago. I replied for the club that individual opinions had nothing to do with the invitation. Thereupon point where the general public is asking for you sent to me a personal letter describing me as a Republican masquerading as a Democrat, as unfit to celebrate the anaccurate information about it. Hence, no niversary of Jefferson's birthday because candidacy, and altogether displaying an unone of the leading chemists of the country. disguised intention to be offensive while os-Among the contributions to the four May tensibly answering a dinner invitation. Had more consideration been given to your accusation you would have seen that four-chapter serial by C. A. Stephens, called those who endeavor to persuade the De-"The Old Minister's Girl:" "Mrs. Stowe as mocracy to use the more or less discarded inventions of Republicans are the masqueraders, and not those who stand in the old paths hallowed by the footsteps of Jefferson, Madison and Jackson,

Influence of Populism over the Demo-cratic party is to be condemned, because the Populists promote repudiation of debts by advocating the issue of government un-limited, unredeemable full legal tender paper dollars. Populism assails not only wealth organized in the hands of corporations, syndicates and trusts, which when so held is too often unscrupulous, corrupt and oppressive. But Populism goes further; it assails wealth in the hands of individuals honorably acquired and used, sala-ries and wages. • •

LESSON OF THE ELECTIONS. "Every tree is known by its own fruit." What has been the fruit of the Chicago platform? A tabulated statement of per-Students and teachers and music clubs centages for 1892, 1896 and 1898, omitting must find much of practical value to them the scattering votes and classifying as in Music, the Chicago magazine of which W. S. B. Mathews is editor. In the April vote and the Democratic vote, will be more number Hans Schneider has a paper on persuasive than any other form of words. "The Musical Expression of Human Emo-In Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, North Dakota and Wyoming the Democrats had not in there is an interview with Clarence Eddy on American organs; Prof. Mathews writes 1892 an electoral ticket, but voted the Peo-"Certain Tendencies in Modern Piano ple's party ticket in order to take those Playing," and T. Carl Wilmer discusses States from the Republicans. That was true 'Consideration in Accompanying." There is also in Nebraska. Classifying, for tabular convenience, that Weaver vote of 1892 as a variety of editorial comment and a chap-Democratic, and also in 1896 classifying the The Independent will publish on May 4 a fusion vote as Democratic, these are the series of articles on the international probpercentages for 1892, 1896 and 1898;

| п | beries of articles on the international prob-  | percentages for toos, for and for      |                |
|---|--|--|----------------|
| 9 | lems of Asia by men who have made a life   | 1892. 1896.                            | 1898.          |
| 9 | study of these problems, which will include  | Parties. Per Per cent. cent.           | Per            |
|   | an elaborate map specially prepared from   |  | cent.          |
| 9 | the latest data, four times the size of a page                                       | -Colorado                              |                |
| 1 | of the Independent, printed in colors. The   | Democratic 57 85                       | 64             |
| 1 | need for such information at the present   | Republican 41 4-10 14                  | 23             |
| 1 | moment is certainly great. The Asiatic   | -Idaho                                 |                |
| 1 | continent can no longer be looked upon as something apart from the United States.    | Democratic 54 , 78<br>Republican 44 21 | 49             |
| 1 | The problems involved are very important.  |  | 35             |
| 1 | They include the partition of China, the   | -Kansas                                |                |
|   | independence or dependence of Korea, the   | Democratic 501/2 51                    | 461/2          |
|   | enlargement of Japan, the extension of Rus-  | Republican 48 46                       | 51             |
| ì | sia, the increase of the French colonies, the relation of the Sultan to Mohammedan   | -North Dakota                          |                |
|   | movements of the continent and the devel-  | Democratic 49 431/2                    | . 40           |
|   | opment of the great British empire. Closely  | Republican 481/2 561/2                 | 58             |
|   | associated with all of these are the influ-  | -Wyoming                               |                |
| 5 | ences exerted upon political movements by  | Democratic 46 51                       | 471/6<br>521/2 |
| 8 | the great religions of the continent. The<br>Independent is making good its claim of | Republican 50½ 48                      | 521/2          |
| 8 | printing "more contributions from the  | -Oregon                                |                |
|   | ablest writers than any other paper in the   | Democratic 52 4-10 50                  | 441/2          |
| Ŧ | United States."  | Republican 44 50                       | 531/2          |
|   | Mr. Rudyard Kipling once drew a pleasant   | -Nevada                                |                |
| 1 | picture of Master Will Shakspeare talking  | Democratic 73 3-10 81                  | 551/2          |
|   | over a bottle with a weather-beaten mariner  | Republican 26 19                       | 551/2          |
| 1 | in a London tavern and gathering material  | -Nebraska                              |                |
|   | for a drama of shipwreck, to be called the   | Democratic 54 52                       | 50             |
| Ц | "Tempest." If we are not mistaken, Mr.   | Republican 431/2 46                    | ,49            |
| 1 | Kipling maintained that Prospero's en-   | -Montana                               |                |
|   | chanted island was one of the Bermuda  | Democratic 56 2-10 80 7-10             |                |
|   | group, on which many English seamen were   | Republican 421/2 19                    | ****           |
|   | cast away in Shakspeare's time, and about whose mystical terrors many a wonderful    | -South Dakota                          |                |
|   | sailor yarn was told. A scholarly confirma-  | Democratic 501/4 49 6-10               | 50 2-1         |
|   | tion of Mr. Kipling's theory is in course of   | Republican 491/2 49 4-10               | 49 7-1         |
|   | publication in Literature. W. G. Gosling, a  | Those voting statistics are so in      | nportan        |
|   | resident of Bermuda, has prepared two in-  | that they deserve reproduction in      | anothe         |
|   | teresting articles which seem to identify be-  | form as showing what has happene       | ed to the      |

form as showing what has happened to the Chicago platform since 1896. Of the prairie States, Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska, the former, which gave 12,268 plurality to you, has gone into the Republican column, and scene of the drama, but also the fact that its shipwreck was a real shipwreck, and the latter, which gave to you 13,576, gave that many of its incidents actually took only 2,721 to the Democratic ticket last year. the Pacific coast States, California, Washington and Oregon, the former yielded last year 19,441 Republican plurality as against only 2,797 for McKinley, while Washington, which gave you in 1896 a plurality of 12,493, surrendered last year to the Republicans by 8,023, and Oregon increased its Republican piurality from 2,117 to 10,774. "Miss Cherry-Blossom," is to have its stage presentation, as Daniel Frohman will put it on at his Lyceum Theater in the fall. The Of the sliver mining States, Nevada, Colo-Lippincotts have recently reissued the novel. rado and Utah, you carried the former by 6,439 plurality, but the combined Populist the Bowen-Merrill Company are "Spencer and Democratic vote last year was only 3,082 over the Republican candidate for Goveron Commercial Law" and "The Modern Law of Municipal Securities," by Hon. Baynor. In Colorado the Republican candidate for Governor polled twice as many votes as ard T. Hainer, of the United States District did Mckinley in 1896. You had 51,033 plurality in Utah, but last year the Democratic congressman only had 5,600 and the Supreme Court judge only 3,100. I do not need to remind you of what has been seen in New titled "The International Year Book." It York, Connecticut and New Jersey, which Cleveland carried in 1892, and which you lost in 1896 by tremendous pluralities, Mc-Kinley having had in New York a plurality past year. The volume is edited by Frank Moore Colby, M. A., professor of economics at the University of New York, assisted by

of 268,469. The vote of the three States stood last year for Governor as follows: New Jersey ......164,051 The great Republican plurality gains in in California, Idaho, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, amounting in total to 150,500, should at least sober your 16 to 1 optimism. May I ask what is your plan and hope for persuading the country, North, East and

West, to vote for the Chicago platform and

yourself under the prosperous farming, min-

ng, laboring, manufacturing and exporting

conditions now in prospect? JEFFERSON THE STANDARD. In your unwarranted letter to me of March 16 you arraign my political opinions because, as you assert, they are hostile to those of Jefferson, "who stood for sacred, well-defined principles." Jefferson was by you made the standard and the test. In order to gratify your desire to know my opinions I mailed to you a correct record of all I had Jan. 1, 1897...... 517.743,229 said or written on the Chicago platform since the election of 1896. I did not, as you wrote in your letter of the 8th inst., to which I am now replying, ask you to point out objections. I said: "You are at liberty to indicate and expose any portion that is unpatriotic, un-Democratic, un-American or Jan. 1, 1899...... 607,796,579 in conflict with the Democratic creed as set forth in Jefferson's first inaugural address. You reply that you have not a standard by

which to determine whether a given opinion s patriotic or American. I had suspected On the issue raised by yourself over Jefferson you endeavor to make not his state papers the test of Democracy, but the innovations your co-conspirators, chiefly Repubicans, inserted in the Chicago platform. You complain of our first Democratic platform, which was Jefferson's inaugural address, that it dealt only "with general prin-ciples." Of course it did. It is the function a platform, in the American sense, to deal with questions the conditions of which are permanent. Jefferson did, however, in on honest payment of our debts, and sacred preservation of the public faith," which you ignore in your unreasoning spite against creditors. In your hatred of creditors you ignore the public credit. Again shifting your position, you forget to apply Jefferson's platform to these three topics on which, you say, I have "taken a position." First, standard money; second, beautiful side of the Catholic religion as she paper money; third, the income tax. As to the first, you affirm that Jefferson "favored the double standard," but the Chi cago platform declared that the first coinage law of 1792 set up a single standard. which was the silver dollar, and insisted that alone was Democratic. As to the second, there is no money" under our Constitution. specie can be "money." Everything in paper is mere currency and should not be legal tender. Jefferson said nothing of banks in foreshadows the reign of electricity as the his inaugural, but that he became intensely power for horseless vehicles, and shows that hostile to "the bank" is true. The conduct motor carriage, while it may cost more of the State banks in his time was enough than the ordinary carriage, costs far less to excite his condemnation. Mr. Gallatin wrote on June 14, 1841, that Jefferson "lived and died a decided enemy to our banking system generally, and especially to a bank

United States," but in the Briscoe

(Kentucky) case a Democratic Suprem-

Court, led by Taney, decided that a State

could empower a bank to issue circulating

the existing national banks and their notes are Republican creations. THE INCOME TAX

It is misrepresentation pure and simple to aver that I have resisted all forms of taxation of incomes. The volume I sent you proves it. In my friendly correspondence with Mr. Warner, to which you refer, I said: "The income tax may be the most equitable of all taxes if exclusive." I condemned the income tax which the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional. I referred to the disaster which might ensue if the United States and a State should tax the same income, and also to the feasibility of income and inheritance taxes laid only by the sev-NEW YORK, April 23.—The Hon. Perry eral States, provided those taxes were not Belmont has made a lengthy reply to Wil- so unequally laid as to violate the four-

There is a similar misrepresentation when Hon. W. J. Bryan:

Dear Sir—The dispute we are in over the

you describe me as advocating gold monometallism. I have always stood by the National Democratic platform of 1892. I infer that you condemn, as I do, a proposed alli-ance between the two English-speaking naword or wish of mine. You were invited to | tions. If such alliance be entangling in the sense denounced by Jefferson, and if alienate the present "honest friendship" of niversary of Jefferson's birthday, which the other powerful nations, it should not be enclub has heretofore celebrated. Instead of couraged. A really Democratic President chosen in 1900, having a secretary of state and of the treasury inspired by intelligent faith in and zeal for international bimetallism, might out of the desire of the two nations to promote the policy of the United States and the welfare of both governments accomplish even more than the Wolcott commission might have achieved had it not been for the sudden and unexpected resistance which came from Calcutta. That first common interest of the United States and I condemned the Chicago platform and your | the United Kingdom you appear not to per-

BRYAN'S EVASION. I put to you in my letter two or three questions easily capable of an affirmative,

One was, "Do you deem the money question as presented in the Chicago platform as now paramount to all others?" You

Another was, "Do you insist on the infallibility of the coinage ratio of 16 to 1 as a test of Democracy?" You again evade. Another was, "Must all Democratic voters line up in 1900 on a federal statute making every contract illegal which stipulates for payment in gold?" You evade again.

Another was, "Will a law preventing wage-earners and salary-earners from de-manding and securing payment in gold dol-lars, if they prefer gold dollars, be a win-ning issue in 1900?" You again evade. You go out of your way as a defeated presidential candidate of three years ago, and an aspirant for renomination, to conhave subsequently done in that regard. I am perfectly content with my course. I was present at the conventions of 1876, 1884, 1888 and 1892, and on July 7, 1896, I was correctly reported in the New York Sun as saying that I had no candidate at Chicago, cause the platform presented by the free silver and Populistic elements would ruin any candidate." At a meeting of the New York delegation I remarked that "Altgeld cannot compel me to yield to Populism." In the New York Herald I replied that "the contest has been over a preposterous, agraof the Constitution. It has been over an effort to tear down the gold standard in the interest of a silver standard. The vigor of the onslaught was born of the depression and disaster of the panic of 1892 and 1893, caused by legislation enacted by the party of McKinley. The platform of 1896 came from the hard times which disappeared when the peril of Populism and silver monometallism had passed. That powder cannot by you be burned again in a Democratic Yours truly, PERRY BELMONT. national convention.

### MORE MONEY THAN EVER

TOTAL AMOUNT IN CIRCULATION HAS REACHED \$1,927,846,942.

In Twenty Years the Money of the United States Has More than Doubled, and Is \$25.45 Per Capita.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 23 .- The money circulation in the United States has more than doubled in the last twenty years, it has increased 50 per cent. since 1886, and more than 25 per cent. since July 1, 1896. A table just prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics shows that on July 1, 1879, the amount in circulation was \$818,631,793; on July 1, 1889, \$1,379,964,770, and on April 1, 1899, \$1,927,846,942. No period in our history has shown a more rapid growth in the money July 1, 1896, the beginning of the new fiscal year, the amount in circulation was \$1,509,-725,200. By July 1, 1897, It had reached \$1,646,-028,246, an increase of \$136,303,046. On July 1, 1898, it was \$1,843,435,749, an increase for that year of \$197,407,503, and at the beginning of the present month it was \$1,927,846,942, an increase in the nine months of the present fiscal year of \$84,411,193. The increase since July 1, 1896, has been at the rate of nearly

lars for each business day. The per capita circulation on April 1, 18 was the largest ever shown at that period of the year in the history of our country. At that date it was, according to the official statement of the Treasury Department, \$25.45 per capita, while that of April 1, 189 was \$23.69; April 1, 1897, \$23.01, and April 1, 1896, \$21.53. The figures of the last three years when placed side by side for comparative purposes show an interesting and growth in the circulating medium and are as follows:

half a million dollars for each business

day, and during the past year has averaged

considerably more than a half million dol-

Money in circulation. Per capita The increase in gold coin in circulation during the past few years has been quite as remarkable as the general increase in circulation. On April 1, 1896, the gold coin in circulation was, according to the treasur figures, \$445,912,256; on April 1, 1897, \$517,125 757; on April 1, 1898, \$582,129,742, and on April 1, 1899, \$694,855,942. The table which follows shows the gold coin and total money in circulation at the beginning of each quarter of the fiscal year from July 1, 1896, to date:

Gold coin in Total money in \$1,509,725,200 Oct. 1, 1898...... 622,649,812

### THE RED CROSS REPORT.

Receipts Amounted to \$90,140 and Disbursements, \$82,724.

NEW YORK, April 23.-At a meeting of National Red Cross, in this city, the com-George C. Boldt shows cash receipts, \$90,140, of which \$66,001 is set down to the credit of the American National Red Cross relief committee of New York, and \$11,732 to dona-tions by firms and individuals; cash dis-bursements. \$82.724. leaving a balance of method. Mr. Charles A. Vialle, president of

Chickamauga Park station, \$19,784; Jacksonville, Fla., station, \$13,318; B. H. Warner, agent, Washington, \$6,900; California Red Cross, work in Philippines, \$5,000; American National Red Cross, Santiago, \$2,500; American National Red Cross, Havana. \$2,500; Porto Rico station, \$6,608; Rev. O. J. Nave, agent Fort McPherson, Ga., \$2,135.

Cannon a Candidate. WASHINGTON, April 23.—Representative bend or by succession, of Illinois, to-day announced that as seems best." he was a candidate for speaker of the next

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the cums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the lowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, by those who appreciate the economy of the notes and that they would be protected by new power, but also by all who favor the greater cleanliness of our streets. whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world.

Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing

Syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

Tell no sweeter story to humanity than the announcement that the health-giver and health-bringer, Hood's Sarsaparilla, tells of the birth of an era of good health. It is the one reliable specific for the cure of all blood troubles -which are the foundations of nearly all others.

Therefore it follows that Hood's is needed n every household. Both sexes and all ages

Scrofula- "I took a physician's treatment for six months for scrofula, which produced running sores and diseased bones, without avail. In six months from the time I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was well." Urban Hammond, Table, Grove,

Inflamed Eyes- "Severe inflammation appeared in my eyes, which were very sore for a long time. I thought I would lose my eyesight, but Hood's Sarsaparilla worked like a charm. It completely cured." Caswell Purcell, Piqua, O.

Hoods Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only carthartic to take with Hood's Sarsa-

## THE VIEWS OF BANKERS

DIVERSE OPINIONS ON THE QUESTION OF MONETARY REFORM.

Answers to Eight Pertinent Questions lican Caucus Committee.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 23 .- The the various projects of monetary reform which are before the Republican caucus committee, in session here, are being received from a variety of sources. Reprerian, centralizing, socialistic interpretation | sentative Lovering, of Massachusetts, one of the members of the committee, addressed a circular recently to all of the New England banks, numbering about six hundred, and has already received replies from nearly half the number. The replies show the extreme conservatism of the banking community, even in the matter of issuing notes on their commercial assets, which would tend to increase their profit and their ability to extend accommodation to their patrons. The old prejudice against any currency not based on visible monetary security or the evidences of the public debt crops out in many of the replies, and about two bankers oppose a currency based purely on bank assets where one banker favors it. The exact number favoring an asset currency is eighty-one, while twenty-four are noncommital and one hundred and seventy-two declare themselves op-

Mr. Lovering contented himself with the naked question: "Are you in favor of circulating notes based on bank assets?" He did not extend his question in detail as to the preference in regard to notes secured by a guaranty fund and therefore kept constantly at par, without regard to the condition of the bank. Most of the replies favoring asset currency were strongly expressed, but were limited in a few cases to a circulation available only in emergencies. Mr. E. P. Kimball, the president of the First National Bank of Portsmouth, N. H., expressed himself in favor of an asset currency, "to a limited extent, something like clearing house certificates, to be used bein circulation than the last three years. On tween all national banks, but only for emergencies, a special tax to make this issue unprofitable in an ordinary money market." The questions proposed by Mr. Lovering, in his circular letter were these: "First-Do you favor the repeal of the tax on national bank circulation "Second-Do you favor the permission of banks increasing their circulation to the par value of the bonds deposited in the United States treasury?

"Third-Do you favor the incorporation of national banks with a minimum capital "Fourth-Do you favor the establishment of branch banks? "Fifth-Do you favor making all the demand obligations of the government pay-"Sixth-To what extent, if any, are you in favor of the retirement of the green-"Seventh-In what form of securities should banks hold their reserve? (The an-

to be tabulated.) "Eighth-Are you in favor of President McKinley's suggestion that greenbacks which have been redeemed in gold should not be paid out except for gold? "Ninth-Are you in favor of circulating notes based on bank assets?" To these inquires 277 replies have been received. The repeal of the tax on circulation is advocated by 240 bankers; 24 favor a reduction of the tax to one-fourth or onehalf per cent, and 11 are opposed to any change in the present system. Mr. Moses H. Gifford, the president of the First National Bank of Provincetown, Mass., believes that unless the banks contribute to the support of the government in some form a repeal of the tax will create opposition to them. A similar view is expressed

swers to this question were too divergent

by Mr. George H. Eaton, the president of the Marine National Bank of Bath, Me., who opposes repeal at present while the country is bearing the burden of the war to increase their circulation to the par value

of their bonds, while 276 favor it.

There is a wide divergence of opinion re poration of national banks with a minimum capital of \$25,000. The favorable replies are 151; unfavorable 112, noncommittal fourteen. The opposition is based on three grounds: first, that the minimum capital should not fall below \$50,000; second, that the profits arising from a bank capital of \$25,-000 are too small to permit of the successful management; third, that no necessity exists for them in New England, although it is admitted that such banks are needed in the South and West. Branch banking, apparently, is not universally approved. Answers from 152 bankers oppose it, while forty others reply evasively or fail to answer the question. Eighty-five approve the establishment of branch banks. Paying the demand obligations of the government in gold meets the earnest approval of 249 bankers and is opposed by fifteen others. Thirteen favor paying the United States notes in legal tender money or fail to favor the gradual retirement of the greenbacks; seventy favor their retirement with-Washington. The report of Treasurer | President's recommendation that greenbacks once redeemed in gold shall not be paid out except for gold; forty-four oppose retirement and fifty-one others evade a direct answer to the National Bank of the Republic, of Boston, approves the plan of the monetary commission, which provides for the cancellation of \$50,000,000 of greenbacks out of the gold in the Treasury Department and such further cancellation as shall equal, but not exceed, the increase of national bank notes. Mr. F. J. Kingsbury, the president of the Citizens' National Bank of Waterbury, Conn., expresses the opinion that the greenbacks "are an unstable factor and should be got rid of as fast as can be done without disturbance-to be replaced by a low rate bend or by such other representative value President McKinley's recommendation that greenbacks redeemed in gold shall be paid out again only for gold is favored by

240 bankers and opposed by twenty-one. Five of the replies are noncommittal.

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SPEAKERSHIP GOSSIP.

Not Certain that Mr. Reed's Friendship Will Help a Candidate.

W. G. Nicholas, in Chicago Evening Post.

Close friends of the President are em-

tration candidate" for the speakership of

the House of Representatives. Such a move would imply factional opposition in Congress to the President, and the existence of a party there dangerously antagonistic to the executive. The President is not con scious of any such opposition. With the exception of Mr. Reed, the relations of all the leaders of the House with President Mc-Kinley are extremely cordial. Not in forty years has Congress been on such pleasant terms with a President as now. President McKinley has never given the slightest offense to either the Senate or the House He has recognized Congress as a co-ordinate branch of government and has never in the slightest degree attempted to interfere with By Charles W. Chesnutt. 16mo, \$1.25. congressional business. He has frequently asked for congressional co-operation in guiding the ship of state through troubled waters, but has never, in a single instance, resorted to bulldozing or other offensive mystic quality in the negro mind, and has tactics to gain an end. Even Mr. Reed, as embodied it in stories vigorous, vivid, and tactics to gain an end. Even Mr. Reed, as much as he personally dislikes the President, has been fairly free from attempts to prejudice action on White House policies. He has recognized the President as the party leader, and has, on many occasions, yielded his personal judgment in party matters to that of Mr. McKinley. He has never

said, however, that he relished the taste of humble pie, and has been free in his criticisms of administration policies while doing nothing to obstruct them. No one on the Republican side in Congress has been so outspoken in criticisms as Mr. Reed, and when he has retired there will be no one left to take his place as a critic. Even if the exigency should arise for the election of an administration speaker it is by no means certain that General Grosvenor would be the candidate. The general is a fine character in his way-loyal, courageous and ever ready to fight for his friends -but he might not be an ideal man in the speaker's chair. He might easily be betrayed into partisan rulings where there was no call for a display of partisanship. His willingness for a "scrap" would tend to keep the opposition in a state of constant irritation, and his lack of tact might be an embarrassment to the President. General Grosvenor is a fighter, not a harmonizer. He believes in compelling tranquility with a club. Yet, in spite of his aggressiveness, General Grosvenor is well liked in the House and has many warm friends on the Demo-cratic side. He is as quick to forgive as he is to strike a blow, and is as tender-hearted in many things as a woman. It is not likely that General Grosvenor will figure conspicuously in the approaching speakership

General Henderson, of Iowa, would make a splendid presiding officer if it were not for his inflammable manner. He gets excited easily, and when "riled" he has a fashion of yelling with forty-horse power lungs and getting very red in the face. Besides, the general is not a robust man physically, and has periods of painful sickness caused by the reopening of the old wound. His leg, which was partly shot off in the war of the rebellion, has been reamputated several times. The mutilated member has caused him years of agony. It has never permanently healed and probably never will. Gen. Henderson is extremely peculiar among the Republicans, but in looking about for a peaker they will probably one with greater physical endurance. The same is true of Colonel Hepburn, of Iowa. If Colonel Hepburn were ten years younger he would stand a fair show of promotion to speakership honors. But he is a severe sufferer from rheumatism, and admits himself that he would not be physically strong enough to go through the ordeal. Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, has had some experience in the chair and has shown himself to be possessed of many qualities which go to make a satisfactory presiding officer. He has a good voice, a fair knowledge of parliamentary law and is not easily Mr. Babcock is a close friend of Senator Hanna and enjoys the confidence of the President. For two campaigns he has acted as chairman of the Republican congressional committee, and many a member feels that he owes his election to the favors extended to him by the Badger politician. It is not believed that Mr. Babcock will be

in the race at the finish. Strictly on their merits as presiding officers there would be little choice between Mr. Sherman, of New York, and Mr. Hop kins, of Illinois, between whom the real contest will lie, in the opinion of four people out of five who are acquainted with the congressional situation. Of the two Mr. Sherman is probably the more forceful, but he has not impressed the House as favorably as has Mr. Hopkins. Mr. Hopkins has enjoyed a wider range of parliamentary experience, is clean cut in his rulings, and better still, he has tried at all times to be strictly impartial. He has never yet used the authority given him as a temporary presiding officer of the House to serve a selfish purpose or to advance a cause to which he might have been personally committed. Confidence in Mr. Hopkins's fairness of purpose will elect him speaker, if anything, Mr. Hopkins's elevation to the speakership would eliminate from Illinois a most promising candidate for Governor, but would still remain abundant material from which to make a selection. There is no concealing the fact Speaker Reed's influence will be for Mr. Sherman. How much this will amount to is an open question. Mr. Reed with the power to punish by inferior committee ap-

pointments and Mr. Reed as a private citizen afe two different propositions. The House may resent any attempt on his part. after he has stepped down and out, to dictate in matters affecting its organization. His help, therefore, may hurt Mr. Sherman's cause. The speakership would doubtless be Mr. Reed's as long as he would consent to personally wield the gavel, but the honor is not his to pass along.

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